[illegible] 6 months ... 00
Weekly paper, 3 months ... 5 00
[illegible] ... 10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1864.

The House met at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Shepherd moved a suspension of the rules that the Revenue Bill might pass its third reading, which was agreed to, [illegible] voting in the affirmative. The bill then passed its third reading—Ayes 64, noes 31.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. [illegible] Carson of Rutherford, [illegible] Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, [illegible] Davis of Halifax, Davis of Franklin, [illegible] Farmer, [illegible] Gibbs, [illegible] Harris, Harrison, [illegible] Lewis, Little, McGehee, [illegible] Phillips, Powell, Reinhardt, Shepherd, [illegible] Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, [illegible]—64.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Ashworth, Banks, Bond, Blair, Carson of Alexander, Cowles, Craige, Headen, W J Bolton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, [illegible] Smith of Johnston, Waugh and Wheeler—31.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1864.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Judiciary.—A bill to amend 37th chap. R. C., asking to be discharged. Discharged accordingly.

Resolution enquiring whether the Governor can be inaugurated on the 1st of January unless the General Assembly be in session, with a unanimous report that he can be, and that the Judges of the Supreme Court are all of the same opinion. Also a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to employ a Clerk, recommending its passage.

[illegible]—A substitute for the bill to impose a tax in kind for the support of the families of needy soldiers. Also a resolution requesting the Governor [illegible], with a substitute for the original resolution.

BILLS, ETC., INTRODUCED.

Mr. [illegible], a bill to provide spirituous liquors for medical purposes in Cabarrus county. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. [illegible], a resolution in favor of Virginia [illegible]. Propositions and Grievances.

[illegible] Doorkeepers [illegible]. [Allows same pay as members, and $100 extra.]

BILLS, ETC., ON THEIR THIRD READING.

A bill to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Company.—Passed.

A resolution in regard to the payment of bounty to [illegible] pay bounty to Junior Reserves.—Passed.

BILL ON ITS SECOND READING.

A bill to increase the efficiency of Home Guard duty.—[illegible] offered a substitute for the bill, and Mr. [illegible] an amendment to the substitute. Lies over.

[illegible]

[illegible] the Senate proceeded to vote for seven Councillors of State, and afterwards for five Trustees of the University; but no report of either election was made up to the hour of adjournment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The speaker presented the report of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which was read. [illegible] committee to which the report should be referred.—Sent to the House with a proposition to print and refer [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1864. NO. 30

NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 10th have been received at Richmond. The *Herald* says:

The rumors a few days ago that Hood and Forrest had crossed their forces to the north side of the Cumberland river seem to have had no foundation whatever. Equally groundless are all the stories about Union disasters on that stream. There has been considerable skirmishing between the Fourth corps, under General Wood, and the enemy, resulting in but few casualties.

A rebel brigade has gone from the front of Nashville in the direction of Murfreesboro; but whether for the purpose of attacking that town is unknown. On Thursday afternoon the guerrilla leader Gentry took possession of Lagrange, Tennessee.

The rebels have made no demonstration on the Cumberland river below Clarksville, one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. From there to Nashville, fifty miles further up, our transports have to be convoyed by gunboats, as there are several rebel batteries along the banks between those two places.

A dispatch from Nashville, dated the 9th instant, says:

The rebel line in our front appears intact.—There are no indications of an attack or of *their running away*. The excitement in town has subsided. No apprehensions for the safety of the city need be felt.

Very little cannonading or skirmishing have occurred to-day.

The rebels are still throwing up earthworks. A considerable defence of that character is being erected by them in front of the Fourth corps.

Deserters who came in to-day say that Hood's forces are soon to attack the Union troops.

The weather is very cold. A heavy storm of snow and rain has prevailed all day.

The Nashville *Union* says:

Sunday morning opened clear and cold. The usual Sabbath quiet was disturbed by the arrest of citizens on the street, by the guards, for the purpose of increasing the force at work on the defences of the city. On the lines of the army around the city there was considerable skirmishing. The rebels were evidently determined to press nearer to the city, but their movements were closely watched, and provoked, in repeated instances, thorough shelling.

A correspondent writes of the defences around Nashville:

Our line extends generally in a semicircle south, east and west of the city, our flanks resting upon the Cumberland. Forts Negley, Morton, Gillem, Houston and Casino are all in fine condition, and their garrisons are longing for the command to let their big guns speak in thunder to the enemy.

Our boys have been as busy as bees yesterday and to-day, and a magnificent line of works now connects the forts and extends entirely around the city, from the river above to the river below. The rebels have also been engaged to-day throwing up entrenchments all along their lines.

Nearly all the timber around Nashville has been cut down during the course of the war, and the operations of both armies can be plainly seen.—The spectacle of the opposing hosts, as seen from the capitol, either by night or day, truly sublime.

A correspondent writes from Nashville:

Just as I was about to close this letter I received the following interesting item of intelligence:

A deserter came into our lines this evening and said an order from Hood was read this morning at the head of each company in the rebel army, the purport of which was that the "General" congratulated his troops upon their glorious victory at Franklin; that one more such triumph as that would entirely ruin our army; that Thomas had under him only the odds and ends of troops gathered from various quarters, eked out with substitutes and conscripts; that it would be an easy matter to drive this motly and disaffected horde into the Cumberland, and that then Nashville, with all its beauty and booty, would be theirs.

It is said further that Hood rode out this morning with Cheatham and others to the top of an eminence overlooking part of our position, and, pointing to Fort Negley, said, "That fort and the hill on which it stands once in our possession, and we have Nashville!" Very likely—but how long will it take him to get the fort and hill?

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The "Herald" has the following from Grant's army:

A dispatch from City Point, James river, states that the Second and Fifth corps, Army of the Potomac, were massed in the vicinity of the Jerusalem plank road on last Tuesday night, and on the next morning commenced their march towards Stony creek station, on the Weldon railroad. The detachment of these corps from the main army in front of Petersburg does not materially weaken it, as it has lately been considerably reinforced.

The enemy's continual firing on the working parties in the Dutch Gap canal interfering considerably with its completion, portions of three regiments of colored infantry and a section of Martin's Fifth regular artillery, under the direction of Gen. B. C. Ludlow, were crossed over from the southside of James river to the northside, under the protection of the Union cannons in that vicinity, drove back the rebels and effected a lodgment at the upper terminus of the canal, where they intrenched themselves, thus securing the laborers in that important military work from further molestation. The enemy's batteries subsequently opened on Gen. Ludlow's position, but did not do any harm.

The Richmond people are disappointed by Grant not having made a grand attack on the rebel lines on the 6th inst. That was the day they had fixed upon for it.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Dec 15.

APPLES—Green		$20
	Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round		$6 00
BEEF		$2 25
BEESWAX		$5
BEANS		$30
BUTTER		$8 00
CANDLES—Tallow		$6
"	Wax—By the box	$6
"	Adamantine	$8
"	Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel,		$100
CHICKENS		$5@6
COFFEE		$15
DUCKS		$3
EGGS		$4 00
FLOUR—		$236 00
FODDER—per hundred		$12
FEATHERS		$5
FLAXSEED		$8
GEESE		$6
HIDES—Dry		$5
"	Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred		$10
LARD		$8 00
SYRUP		$10
MEAL—		$20 00
NAILS—Scarce		$3 00
OATS—Per hundred		$15
"	Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK		$3
POTATOES—Sweet		$8@10
"	Irish	$12
PEAS—Ground		$20
"	Stock	$20
"	White Table	$30
RAGS		25c
RICE		$1 00
RYE		$20
SALT—		$60 00
SUGAR—Brown		$10
"	Coffee	$15
"	Loaf	None.
TALLOW		$5 50
WHEAT		$30

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Dec. 14, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Are brought to market slowly, and are in fair enquiry. We quote on the hoof at $2 50 to $3 per lb. for net meat as in quality.

BACON—Sells from carts at $6 50 to 7 per lb.

BEESWAX—$5 50 to 6 per lb.

BUTTER—$12 to 13 per lb.

COTTON—We quote sales of several parcels during the early part of the week, at $1 70 to 1 90 for uncompressed, and $2 05 to $2 15 per lb for compressed. We hear of no sales for two or three days past.

CORN—Sells at $22 to $25 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells in the small way from the granaries at $25 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $5 per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $6 to 7 per dozen.

FLOUR—The market is very poorly supplied, and there is none in first hands. We quote small sales at $300 per bbl for superfine.

FORAGE—Fodder and Hay $18 to $20; Shucks $12 to $15 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green $3; dry $4 50 to 5 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $20 to 25; upper $25 to 28 per lb.

LARD—By the barrel $6 50 to 7 per lb.

NAILS—By the keg $2 25 to 3 per lb.

PEAS—Cow are scarce and in demand. Sell at $25 per bushel.

PEA NUTS—Sell from carts at $25 per bushel.

POTATOES—Irish $25 to 30; sweet $16 to 18 per bushel.

POULTRY—Live fowls $6 to 9 each, as to size; turkeys $25; do dressed $3 50 to 4 per lb.

RICE—Is scarce and in demand. Sells by the cask at $1 per lb.

PORK—Fresh sells from the carts at $3 50 to 4 per lb.

SALT—We quote sales of Sound made during the week at $35 to 40 per bushel, as in quality.

SUGAR—Brown $7 to 7 50 per lb.

SYRUP—Sorghum is very scarce and in demand. We quote at $18 to 20 per gallon.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory $4 50 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal at $5 to 6 per gallon.

TALLOW—$5 to 5 50 per lb.

YARN—Sells by the bale at $45 to 55 per bunch, according to quality.

WOOD—Sells by the boat load at $50 to $65 for pine and ash, and $70 to $75 per cord for oak.

MONEY MARKET.

We have no change to report in the market for Bonds since our last. There has been some enquiry, and sales have taken place at quotations below. The following are the rates at which the brokers are buying:

Confederate bonds $105 to $125, according to date.

Bank Notes—North Carolina $5 to 5 50; Georgia $3 to $4; Virginia $3; South Carolina $2 75 for one.

Silver $30; Gold $32; Sterling bills $30 for one.

7 30 Notes $75.

The following are the rates at which brokers are selling:

Bank Notes—North Carolina $5 50 to $6; Georgia 3 50; South Carolina $3 for one.

Silver $32; Gold $35 for one.

7 30 Notes $80.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the PROGRESS, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months		$25.00
" "	Three months	15.00
" "	One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months		5.00
" "	six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

For Rent,

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE on Fayetteville Strett adjoining Mr. Jas. M. Towles, is for rent for the ensuing year. T. H. SELBY.
Dec. 3-dtf

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
Lenoir County.

JAMES P. BRYAN }
vs.
Wm. F. LOFTIN. }

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE Defendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.
Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—*Never send by mail when you can send by Express.* All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Moorhead, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W. H. Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion.

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs	[illegible] 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	2 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 00
do	without handles, each,	11 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	8 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	6 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	wollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	6 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	5 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
House rent	per room per month	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	275 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,000 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	3 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	5 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	600 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 52
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	36 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 3/4 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 60 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	3 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 53
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	13 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	80 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring foward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

For the information of all persons concerned we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or Agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals or appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK.
Asheville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

W H Jones, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-d2t

For Rent.

TWO VERY NICE HOUSES, TWO ROOMS EACH, smokehouse, kitchen and sufficient ground for a nice garden attached to each Information given at this office Dec 14-1w*

NEGRO Hiring.

THE NEGROES BELONGING TO MISS ANNA J. MAYNARD will be hired out at Oxford, January 1st, 1865 J S LEACH,
Dec 14-d4tw2t* Executor

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, in the town of Greensboro The house contains seven rooms and fire places, good double kitchen, and all other out-buildings, and a No 1 well of water in the yard For further particulars, apply at this office, or to S P MENDENHALL, Greensboro, N C Dec 14-d1w*

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C
Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

Notice.

A SPECIAL AGENT WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE for the Army of Northern Virginia on the 18th instant, for the purpose of conveying such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christmas offering by their friends at home. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 9-d6tw1t Surgeon General North Carolina.

For Rent.

THE LARGE AND PLEASANTLY SITUATED DWELLING HOUSE in the Western Ward, at present occupied by J D Pullen; also the Dwelling occupied by E A Whitaker, and the Coach Shops near the said houses. This property will be rented for the ensuing year at public auction, on THURSDAY, 22d instant, at the store of Messrs Creech & Litchford

Possession given January 1st, 1864. Dec 9-eodtd
☞ Standard copy

COTTON YARNS. COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.
Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

Mountain
BUTTER
Mountain
APPLES
Mountain
CIDER
Christmas
CAKES
At
MYNER & JORDAN'S.
Dec 10-6t

SHOT FOR SALE.

IF YOU WANT THE CHEAPEST SHOT IN TOWN call at
Dec 12-3t SMITH'S TIN SHOP.

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, }
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.
Nov 21-d2w&wtd

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, June 9, 1864. }

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

PRINTING!

THE
"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 16, 1864.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making inquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Afraid of their own Negroes.

Many of our wisest statesmen declared, in 1860, that a war between the north and south would end in the overthrow of slavery, and the events of the last four years have not been such as to change their settled convictions. The negro is a treacherous, deceptive, unreliable creature, and there is but few of them but will accept the proffer of freedom when offered by the enemy. There was no fears or apprehensions of any insurrection or outbreak by the slaves previous to the commencement of the war, anywhere in the Southern States; but now what do we behold. On the "sacred soil" of South Carolina, among a people who did all they could to inaugurate the war and disrupt the old government, and who denounced as abolitionist and traitors, in 1860, all who would not proclaim for secession and wear red cockades, we find helpless women appealing to the authorities for protection against their own slaves. Who [illegible], or how this thing is to end who can tell? We find the following in the Columbia Carolinian:

NEAR FORT MOTTE, S. C., *Dec. 5, 1864.*

To his Excellency Gov. M. L. Bonham:

We, the undersigned ladies, respectfully and *earnestly* solicit that a few of the heretofore very *valuable* and *efficient* men, who have recently been ordered into *active service* within the borders of the State, be *immediately* allowed to return home. There are, within the brief space of five miles, five thousand slaves left without any male person (except a few decrepid old men) to control them. Already, at this early period, depredations have been commenced, and no doubt will continue to an alarming extent, if nothing of a more *serious* nature does not occur. There are, also, a good many *escaped prisoners* "strolling" about the vicinity in which we live. It certainly appears very strange that *every man* should be taken from us, and thus leave us no other alternative but the *mercy of the treacherous* negroes and *heartless* Yankees! We are fully sensible that the *field* is the present sphere of action for every patriotic and able-bodied man, but we *do* think that a *little discretion* should be used, and a *few men of weight* be left for the protection of so large an area of country—and at a time, *too*, when *insurrection* is so much anticipated. With the highest hopes and liveliest anticipations that your Excellency will give this all-important matter your earliest attention, we are, very respectfully, &c.,

E. P. CROSSWELL,
(And fifty-four others.)

And this appeal must create a feeling of uneasiness in the breast of every man who has a wife and children or other helpless relations, thus exposed. But if all able-bodied white men are to be put in the army who will protect them?

The Va. Salt Works in Danger.

From a telegram in this paper it will be seen that a Yankee force entered Bristol on the morning of the 14th, doing considerable damage. If the force is as large as estimated we fear the Virginia Salt Works are in danger, for it cannot be more than fifteen or twenty miles from Bristol to the Works. We trust, however, that we have sufficient force in that section to repulse them.

A letter from Atlanta says that after the Federals left the city the citizens from the surrounding country, some traveling a distance of one hundred miles, poured in and plundered indiscriminately. It is thought that at least [illegible] hundred wagon loads of property was thus taken off. They broke open the churches and stole furniture that had been left in them. The Yankees had left but little but, it seems that the inhabitants of that unfortunate city have been robbed of that little by their own people. If half that is said in the Georgia papers be true, the people of that section must be badly demoralized.

Legislative Summary.

The two Houses voted yesterday for seven Councillors of State and five Trustees of the University; but up to the hour of adjournment the Committees to superintend these elections had made no report.

The bill in relation to the Home Guard was under consideration in the Senate, but no vote was taken upon it.

The work of repairing the Railroads in Georgia is going forward as rapidly as the circumstances will allow, and before long the main lines from Augusta South, by Atlanta and Millen, will be in operation. Though Sherman may get to the coast he will find that passing through a State does not subjugate its people.

But few negroes have voluntarily followed Sherman in his march through Georgia, and many that have been forced from their homes are escaping from their captors and returning to their masters. The negroes are beginning to find out who their best friends are.

PERSONS wanting Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Catalogues, Books, or other work in the printing line done, can be accommodated at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

We have about a dozen reams fine white book paper on hand, which we should be pleased to work up for any one having such work to do.

WAR NEWS.

FROM SAVANNAH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

[illegible] professing to be in the confidence of the authorities, have declared that Savannah has fallen, but we trust that all these surmisings and prophesies may prove to be false.

The *Mercury* of Tuesday says:

We are still without any satisfactory intelligence of the [illegible] Savannah. The city yesterday was rife with pleasing rumors of a bloody repulse having been given to Sherman on Sunday, etc., but we could get no official or definite confirmation of the reports prevailing. We have reason to believe, however, that there certainly has been heavy fighting in the immediate neighborhood of Savannah. If anything more than this is known at Headquarters, it has not been divulged. The enemy have burnt the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Bridge over the Savannah River, and telegraphic communication between the Bridge and Savannah is cut off. Otherwise, all is quiet along the line of the Railroad.

The Charleston *Courier* has the following report of operations on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia:

The enemy on Friday afternoon made an attack on our lines at Coosawhatchie, and were again badly repulsed. The fight took place between the Tilifinny trestle work and the Coosawhatchie bridge. The heaviest fighting was between the enemy's troops, consisting of a brigade of infantry and artillery, estimated at about three thousand, commanded by General Hatch, and the Georgia troops under the command of Gen. L. Gartrell, on our right, resting on Tilifinny creek. All accounts concur in stating that the fight was hotly contested. The musketry firing was terrific. Our force was estimated at not over nine hundred, consisting of detachments of the 5th and 47th Georgia, and the 1st and 3d Georgia Reserves.

Skirmishing commenced early in the morning, and was kept up with more or less vigor until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the engagement became general. The enemy attempted to gain possession of the Tilifinny cut and trestle-work, an important position commanding the line of railroad at Coosawhatchie. Our troops, on the enemy's approach, gave a cheer, and before they could come up, charged them with great gallantry. The fight lasted about two hours and a half, the enemy being finally driven back to their entrenchments. The enemy's loss is said to have been very heavy, while ours will not exceed one hundred killed and wounded. Gen. Gartrell was painfully wounded by a fragment of shell in the arm and side. Capt. Sheffield, a brave and gallant officer of the 47th Georgia, was killed on the field; Capts. Heartnett and Wood, of the First Georgia Reserves, were wounded.

The Reserves have received the highest encomiums for their distinguished bravery. The color bearer of the First Georgia having been wounded a Lieutenant, whose name we could not learn, took hold and rushing forward was killed within thirty yards of the enemy's line of battle.

From prisoners taken in this fight, as well as from some of our own men who were captured and afterwards escaped, we learn that the enemy estimate their loss in last Thursday's engagement at between seven and eight hundred killed and wounded. Our loss in this action was seven killed and fifty wounded.

The enemy have evacuated Boyd's Landing, and established their base at Bee's Creek, from which there is a direct road to the Coosawhatchie railroad bridge. Their gunboats in Bee's Creek command the battery in their present position near the railroad. A dispatch from Maj. Gen. Jones, received last evening, reports all quiet at Coosawhatchie and Pocotaligo.

Of Sherman's movements we hear plenty of rumors. Our latest and most reliable intelligence states that he is moving cautiously towards the coast below Savannah, probably for Genesis Point. Fighting was reported Saturday on Monteith, about ten miles from Savannah. The Savannah Railroad was reported torn up from the former point to the junction of the Central and Savannah Railroad. A day or two will develope Sherman's intentions. Our preparations to defeat him are believed to be ample.

The following items are from the *Chronicle & Sentinel* of Tuesday:

REPORTED FIGHT.

We learn from passengers by the South Carolina Railroad last evening, that a fight took place yesterday at or near the Junction of the Charleston & Savannah R. R., and that when the train left it was not definitely known what was the result, but it is thought to have been a severe engagement. The Yankee forces under Gen. Foster are reported to be thirty miles this side of Savannah, and heavily entrenched.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

Passengers by the Charleston train on yesterday inform us that Gen. Beauregard returned from a short visit to Savannah on Sunday. He went up the river to the vicinity of the railroad bridge and ran the gauntlet of the batteries which command the road, on the special train which had awaited his arrival, and which was the last that has left Hardeeville.

FROM CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.

By passengers by the South Carolina Railroad last evening we were informed that two trains came through from Savannah to Charleston, on Saturday night, "as it were by running the gauntlet." The enemy threw several shells at them, but both trains escaped without injury.

After the trains passed, the enemy cut the Charleston and Savannah Road, at a point near Grahamville. The telegraph wire was also destroyed by them.

It is also stated by passengers that a battle has taken place on Saturday at some point between Grahamville and Coosawhatchie, in which our forces had succeeded in repulsing the enemy handsomely.

FROM BELOW.

The Savannah News says Sherman is gradually feeling his way, but making slow progress.—He is evidently trying to find out which way to move to get the coast by the easiest route, but has not yet made up his mind on this point.

The [illegible] cottage residence of [illegible], with [illegible], were burned [illegible].

It is reported that the village [illegible] on the Central Railroad, has been burned also. This reports needs confirmation.

Several negroes taken from their homes by Sherman's troops during their march through Georgia, have run away from the Yankees and arrived in Savannah.

Gentlemen from below state that the report that Briar Creek bridge has been burned is incorrect.

The warehouse and wood rack at Lumpkin have been burned.

At Waynesboro the depot, warehouse and water tank have been burned. The track at the depot has been destroyed about one hundred yards. Six cars and the tender and cab of an engine have also been burned.

Three miles from Waynesboro about one mile of track has been destroyed. The depot at No. 1 has been burned.

VIRGINIA.

We received no Petersburg paper yesterday. The *Examiner* of Tuesday says:

The reconnoisance by Gen. Longstreet on Saturday, and the shelling of Fort Gilmer the same day, were, in the opinion of many observers, the closing events of the expiring year on the lines below Richmond. No movement of importance, it is thought, will be undertaken by either side until after the 1st of January. The holiday season is fast approaching, and it is not improbable that General Grant, who was hurried away from New York by an absurd rumor of the evacuation of Petersburg, may revisit his family to spend the Christmas with them. The severe weather and condition of the approaches may also prevent active hostilities for a while, but nevertheless, our Generals cannot be too vigilant at all times. We have a wary foe to contend against, and we may be sure they will avail themselves of the slightest opportunity to obtain an advantage. Let our pickets, therefore, be ever on the *qui vive*.

From the South side we have nothing of interest. It is presumed that Warren's raiding column has succeeded in returning to the lines of the main army.

We suppose the snow and mud has rather blocked operations around the two cities for the present.

THE MILITARY EXEMPTION BILL.

The following bill was reported by Mr. Miles, of S. C., from the Military Committee, to the House of Representatives, on Saturday last:

A BILL TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ORGANIZE FORCES TO SERVE DURING THE WAR."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the tenth and eleventh sections of "an act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved 17th February, 1864, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, there shall be inserted the following, to wit:

Sec. 10. That all laws granting exemptions from military service be, and the same are hereby repealed, and hereafter none shall be exempted except the following:

I. All who shall be held unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

II. The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the members and officers of Congress and of the several State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the laws of the respective States may declare to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State governments, as the case may be.

III. Every minister of religion in the regular discharge of his ministerial duties who, on the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, had, according to the rules and usages of the denomination to which he belonged, the pastoral care of a religious congregation; but no minister of religion shall be exempted under this act who has, at any time during the war, engaged, or who shall hereafter engage, in buying and selling for profit; superintendents and physicians of asylums for the deaf, dumb and blind, and of the insane, and nurses in asylums for the insane; one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of the passage of this act, and such practical printers and pressmen as said editor may certify on oath to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper; the public printer of the Confederate and State governments, and such journeymen printers as the said public printer shall certify on oath to be indispensable to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such apothecary on the tenth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and has continued said business without intermission since that period; skilled pharmaceutists engaged in the manufacture of drugs and medicines to the value of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, for the use of the government or the public; provided that not more than two persons shall be exempted for any one establishment; all physicians who are, and were for the ten years next preceding the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in the regular practice of their profession, and who shall not, at any time, engage in buying and selling for profit; but the term physician shall not include dentists; provided, that no physician shall be exempted under this act unless he shall, within sixty days after the passage thereof, file with the enrolling officer of his district, or the Secretary of War, or general commanding the trans-Mississippi department, a statement in writing that he will practice his profession for Confederate currency, at prices to be fixed by the Board of Commissioners for the State under the impressment act, and it is hereby made the duty of the commissioners under the impressment act to fix the fees of practicing physicians in their respective States, and publish the same in their several schedule of prices; all presidents and teachers of colleges, theological seminaries, and military academies, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years next before the passage of this act; provided, that the benefit of this exemption shall extend to those presidents and teachers only whose colleges, theological seminaries, and military academies are composed of twenty students or more; all superintendents of public hospitals established by law before the eleventh day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and such physicians therein as such superintendent shall certify, on oath, to be indispensable to the proper and efficient management thereof.

IV. The president, treasurer, auditor and superintendent of any railroad company engaged in transportation for the government, and such conductors, engineers and skilled artisans, and also such other employees, over 45 years of age, as the president or superintendent shall certify, on oath, to be indispensable to the efficient operation of such railroad: provided, that the number of persons exempted by this act on any railroad shall not exceed two per mile for any road less than fifty miles in length, which owns and keeps in operation its own machine shops, nor one per mile for any road over fifty miles in length and said company shall be reported by name and description, with the [illegible] of said company [illegible] may designate. And, [illegible] certify on oath that no person liable to military service has been employed by his company since the passage of this act, in any position in which it was practicable to employ one not liable to military service, and capable of performing efficiently the duties of such position; and in cases where railroads have fallen into the [illegible] stock of such roads is being used on other roads not in the enemy's hands, the president and superintendents of said [illegible] road shall be exempt: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of War from detailing such additional employees, for any railroad, as he may be satisfied are necessary, upon the oath of the superintendent or president of the road; the officers and employees of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, not to exceed in all one for every three miles of said canal: Provided, that the president shall be required to make a similar oath, and make a similar monthly return to those required of the presidents or superintendents of railroads.

V. All persons who are now regular members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkards, Nazarenes and Mennonists. The persons so exempted shall pay into the treasury a tax of five hundred dollars per annum, each, and sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand, and which they may raise from year to year, while this exemption continues, to the government, or to the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the commissioners of the State under the impressment act.

VI. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing the act approved April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post coaches, from military service:" Provided, that the exemptions granted under this act shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations. It is the intent of Congress that the exemption hereby declared applies to any person who is accepted by the Postmaster General as a mail contractor, according to law, whether such contractor be, at the time, in the army or not; but hereafter, if the Postmaster General shall accept any mail contractor under the age of forty-five years, such contractor shall not be exempt from military service by reason of such contract.

VII. In addition to the foregoing exemptions, the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, may grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may prescribe, to such farmers, planters or overseers, as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in the pursuits of agriculture than in the military service. He may also exempt or detail, upon such terms as he may prescribe, such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted or detailed on account of public necessity, justice or equity, and he may revoke such orders of detail whenever he thinks proper. Provided, that details for service in the bureaus and other departments of government as non-experts and contractors, in any cases, with the bureaus of the several departments shall be made from persons between eighteen and forty-five years of age, be made from those assigned to light duty, or from persons who have been pronounced, by a board of medical examiners, to be unfit for military service in the field.

The State of the Country.

The following "Resolutions on the State of the Country" were introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Carson of Rutherford:

Resolved, That this General Assembly does hereby renew her vows of devotion to the cause of Southern Independence [illegible] by our Convention [illegible], and so fully and frequently repeated by each successive General Assembly of this State; that North Carolina [illegible]

Resolved, That [illegible] to our armies; and we hereby declare our [illegible] opposition to a reconstruction of the government of the late United States.

Resolved, That we suggest, it as much the duty of the Statesman to negotiate as of the soldier to fight for peace, and with a view, if possible, to save human blood and suffering, we earnestly request the President of the Confederate States to take advantage of the expected lull in the storm of war which the approaching winter will afford by sending commissioners to the Capitol of the enemy authorized to treat for peace.

Resolved, That in case the enemy should refuse to treat with said commissioners from any prejudice resulting from national pride or custom, we request that they be instructed to state if he will hear any proposition coming from the States of the Confederacy through the sovereign Convention or any neutral European power.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU.—The following extract of a private letter from Nassau, conveys an important idea:

"I am of the opinion that during this winter blockaders will have more to fear from enemies in their crews than they will have from the blockading fleet. Hundreds of Yanks are now here, and I suspect that it is a settled plan to capture vessels by stratagem at sea. Spies are all around, and it may be that you may hear of several [illegible] affairs this next moon. An attempt was thus made to capture the *Owl*, which failed, and eight of the crew are now in irons, one of them holding a *Yankee commission* as master's mate. This looks serious; but proper precautions on the part of the officers will render these devilish plans abortive. Owing to the dubious character of English neutrality, these mercenary minions of a tyrannical Yankee Government will escape punishment.

"NASSAU, N. P., November 14, 1864."

The standing army of Brazil numbers about 20,000 men, and in addition there is a national guard of about 100,000 men. This national guard is similar to our militia in character. Its officers are thoroughly drilled and one third of the rank and file can be called into service in case of invasion. The Brazilian navy consists of 100 vessels; over thirty of which are gunboats. The total naval force cannot be less than 5,000 men. Brazil has no iron-clads as yet.

Dr. Warren, Surgeon General, gives notice that he will start a special agent to the army of Northern Virginia, on the 18th, to take such articles as may be contributed by the friends of soldiers as a Christmas offering to our heroic defenders. Let the people load the agent down with good things and thus cheer the hearts of our soldiers.

BUSINESS MEN will consult their own interest by advertising in the PROGRESS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From [illegible].

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—[illegible] information was received [illegible] the enemy attacked and captured [illegible] yesterday.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—The following [illegible]

[illegible] at Franklin [illegible] temporary works [illegible] during the night [illegible] in our possession, and retired to Nashville, closely pursued by our cavalry. We captured several stand of colors and about a thousand prisoners. Our troops fought with great gallantry.

We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and brave men. Maj. Gen. Cleburne, [illegible], Williams, Adams, [illegible], Strahl and Granbury, killed, and Maj. Gen. John Brown and Brig. Gens. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockrell and Scott, wounded, and Brig. Gen. Gordon captured.

(Signed) [illegible]

[illegible]

Later from the [illegible].

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—The [illegible] received.

A Nashville telegram [illegible] Murfreesboro [illegible] Milroy. A Louisville telegram of the same date says Gen. Lyon crossed the Cumberland river Saturday with twenty-five hundred men, and is moving towards Hopkinsville. A Cairo telegram says Lyon captured a transport twenty miles above Fort Donelson and used her for crossing the river. The boat was loaded with freight. She was burned after the crossing. [illegible] says Lyon's force [illegible].

Burbridge is reported at [illegible] with ten thousand men.

The steamer *Dacotah* [illegible] at Philadelphia with the news of the destruction of Pocotaligo bridge by the Yankee forces on the sixth inst.

Foster's army has [illegible] with Sherman's forces, which were marching on Savannah.

[illegible] at New York. [illegible]

In the Senate Mr. Davis submitted [illegible] Joint Resolution for the restoration of Peace and Union, which was laid on the table [illegible]. The resolutions propose a Convention of all the [illegible] one forming the Free States into one, and another providing for the [illegible] from the free and slave States.

Gold [illegible].

From East Tennessee.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 15.—Passengers by the [illegible] train to-night report a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Bristol. The enemy are supposed to be a portion of Burbridge's command from Bean's Station.—They advanced rapidly and entered Bristol at [illegible] o'clock this morning. They destroyed a considerable quantity of government stores. One engine and train was destroyed and the eastward bound passenger train captured between Bristol and Abingdon. [illegible] of the enemy's numbers [illegible] to be five or six thousand, a portion of whom are said to yet occupy the place.

A body of the enemy, [illegible] a station on the East Tennessee Railroad, nine miles west of Bristol, where fighting is said to have been progressing at last accounts.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—The [illegible] Senate bill, with an amendment, to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States. In the House the joint resolution for a [illegible] was indefinitely postponed.—The consideration of the currency bill was further postponed until [illegible] adjournment.

CAPT. HIGH and his company are doing good service in arresting deserters and strolling Yankees. They have brought in a number of such [illegible] recently.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Committed TO JAIL.

WAS TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Wake County, [illegible] a Negro [illegible] who says his name is [illegible]. Said boy is about [illegible] he belongs to John [illegible], who resides near Greensboro, [illegible] county. He says he has been at work on the breastworks near Petersburg [illegible]

Dec 16-[illegible]

To Printers.

THREE GOOD COMPOSITORS ARE WANTED at the DAILY CAROLINIAN OFFICE, Wilmington, N. C., immediately. TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per 1000 ems will be paid, and board may be had at [illegible] a week. Dec 16-[illegible]

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer has seen [illegible] reliable sources, and is to be printed on fine white paper. Some of the contents are: Nassau—[illegible] is; Population; White Folks; Colored [illegible]; Soil; Products; [illegible] at Quarantine; [illegible]

[illegible] FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State [illegible] a copy of the work [illegible]

Oct 12-tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine white [illegible] paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price [illegible] per single copy, [illegible] for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, shall have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

ANY of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letters or telegraph, will confer a great favor on us by leaving them at this office for our use.